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 Third and Jefferson streets.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Higgs House and Ebbitt  
 House.

The nomination of Mr. Matthews was  
 a Gray victory.

The 10 per cent. contingent did pretty  
 well at the convention.

As a Democratic boss, the Evening  
 News does not appear to be in it.

The 10 per cent. downed the 90 per  
 cent. on the nomination for Governor.

We think Isaac P. Gray's name will  
 be presented to the Chicago convention.

Mr. SHANKLIN talked too much with  
 his mouth and wrote too much in his  
 paper.

EDITOR MORRIS is doubtless convinced  
 that Isaac Pusey Gray is a bigger man  
 than Sim Coy.

SENATOR TURNER'S trial, nasal voice is  
 sadly out of place in a large hall. It is  
 a parlor voice.

THE Indianapolis Sentinel and Evans-  
 ville Courier did not get their candi-  
 date for Governor.

PERHAPS it is a Democratic convention,  
 but it did not nominate a Cleve-  
 land man for Governor.

MR. MATTHEWS announced himself as  
 not the candidate of any faction, but he  
 is a Gray man all the same.

GOVERNOR GRAY smiled all over his  
 face while the convention was going  
 wild over the nomination of Matthews.

We told you so. The platform begins  
 by reaffirming "our devotion to the  
 time-honored principles of our historic  
 party."

The 10 per cent. carried pretty much  
 everything in yesterday's convention.  
 Is it possible the Democratic is a party  
 of minority rule?

The first head-stone erected in Gov.  
 Gray's grave-yard bears the inscription,  
 "Sacred to the memory of John  
 Gilbert Shanklin."

COLONEL SHANKLIN has learned by  
 this time that it is not safe for a candi-  
 date to tread where an editor may walk  
 and talk with safety.

HON. J. GILBERT SHANKLIN does not  
 wear much hair on the top of his head,  
 but there was enough to enable Isaac  
 Pusey Gray to lift his scalp.

EX-GOVERNOR GRAY is not particu-  
 larly strong in manipulating primaries,  
 but he does fairly well when a State  
 convention is to be managed.

THE more the 90 per cent. Cleveland  
 division of the party thinks of the way  
 it has been "done up" by the other 10  
 per cent. the more it doesn't like it.

THE Sentinel can now revise its  
 opinion that ex-Governor Gray missed  
 a great opportunity when he declined to  
 make the Stuffed's boom unanimous.

THE result of yesterday's convention  
 proves that the Democratic State com-  
 mittee knew what it was about when it  
 voted, 8 to 3, against inviting the Stuffed  
 to be present.

THE News had a beautiful programme  
 made out to run the convention by, but  
 the committee kicked it full of holes  
 the night before. What's the use of trying  
 to be a Democratic organ, anyway?

YOUR Uncle Isaac may have only a  
 ten-per-cent. contingent, but he man-  
 aged to handle his forces as if they were  
 five times as strong. Brer Shanklin  
 finds at last that your Uncle Isaac is not  
 to be sneezed at.

REV. MR. TALMAGE advises opening  
 the world's fair on Sunday for moral  
 purposes only. But does Mr. Talmage  
 know of any immoral purposes con-  
 nected with the fair? If so, let him disclose  
 his knowledge at once.

THIRTY delegates from Indiana, nine-  
 teen of whom have declared for Gray  
 for President, and all of whom have de-  
 clared for Cleveland the "logical" candi-  
 date for the same office, will be one of  
 the political novelties on exhibition in  
 Chicago in the month of June.

ACCORDING to the News, the Gray  
 men were the bunco steers and the  
 Clevelandites the bunco steered. Nice  
 names for a would-be organ to be ap-  
 plying to the party it is tied to merely  
 because it cannot lead the party around  
 by the nose.

SENATOR TELLER, who is not in har-  
 mony with the Republican party on the  
 silver question, closed his long speech  
 in favor of free-silver coinage by sol-  
 emnly declaring that "if there was an at-  
 tempt made at the Minneapolis conven-  
 tion to place the Republican party in  
 antagonism to silver the four silver-

producing States would not hereafter  
 be able to act in co-operation with the  
 Eastern Republicans in the Senate, or  
 any other body." The four silver-pro-  
 ducing States have a right to stand up  
 and be counted, but they can hardly  
 expect to dictate the policy of the Re-  
 publican party on the silver question.  
 Senator Teller's presumption in as-  
 suming to speak for the four silver-pro-  
 ducing States was promptly rebuked by  
 Senator Sanders, of Montana, who de-  
 clared that so far as that State was  
 concerned Mr. Teller's remarks were a  
 misfit.

MR. BYNUM'S TRIBUTE TO THE REPUBLICAN  
 PARTY.

The Sentinel publishes an interview  
 with Representative Bynum, in which  
 he says:  
 "If Cleveland is not nominated the Dem-  
 ocratic party may as well abandon the con-  
 test at the start. The Republican party  
 has always commanded the support of the  
 conservative business interests of this  
 country. This element is more powerful  
 today than ever before in history. The  
 great commercial interests have grown up  
 within the last few years, involving the  
 investment of millions of dollars, the op-  
 erators of which care nothing for politics so  
 that they can be assured of a stable and  
 honest administration. Senator Bynum, by  
 his courage and boldness since his  
 retirement, as well as when in office, has  
 become the idol of all these interests."

Mr. Bynum is a strong Cleveland man  
 and has been doing a good deal of trav-  
 eling and talking for the Great Stuffed  
 during the last few weeks. Making due  
 allowance for his enthusiasm, the fore-  
 going extract contains some interesting  
 admissions.

Mr. Bynum says "if Cleveland is not  
 nominated the Democratic party may as  
 well abandon the contest at the start." This  
 is not merely a slap at Gray, but it  
 rules out Hill, Gorman, Carlisle, Morris-  
 son, Palmer—in fact, all Democrats ex-  
 cept Cleveland. It is an admission that  
 the Democratic party cannot hope to  
 succeed on the strength of its princi-  
 ples, even when led by one of its ablest  
 men, and that its only hope of success  
 lies in nominating Cleveland. This  
 whittles the case down to a pretty fine  
 point. And why does Mr. Bynum think  
 Cleveland can succeed where all others  
 would fail? Not because he is a more  
 pronounced or able representative of  
 Democratic principles, but because, in  
 the opinion of Mr. Bynum, he can get  
 the support of the conservative business  
 classes of the country.

The Journal calls particular attention  
 to this statement of Mr. Bynum:

The Republican party has always com-  
 manded the support of the conservative  
 business interests of this country. This  
 element is more powerful to-day than ever  
 before in our history. Great commercial  
 interests have grown up within the last  
 few years, involving the investment of  
 millions of dollars, the operators of which  
 care nothing for politics so that they can  
 be assured of a stable and honest adminis-  
 tration of affairs.

We venture the assertion that no  
 higher tribute was ever paid to the Re-  
 publican party than this by a Demo-  
 cratic Congressman. If it is true, as Mr.  
 Bynum says, that "the Republican party  
 has always commanded the support of  
 the conservative business interests of  
 this country," and that those who rep-  
 resent these interests "care nothing for  
 politics so that they can be assured of a  
 stable and honest administration of af-  
 fairs," it follows, of course, that the Re-  
 publican party has had the support of  
 the conservative business interests of the  
 country because they believe that it is  
 the way to secure "a stable and honest  
 administration of affairs." This claim has  
 often been made for the Republican  
 party, and rightly, too, but we doubt if  
 it was ever before frankly admitted by  
 a prominent Democrat. It does not  
 matter that Mr. Bynum goes on to claim  
 that Mr. Cleveland "has become the  
 idol of these interests," and that he can  
 now command their support. His ad-  
 mission stands that the Republican  
 party has always received their sup-  
 port because it is believed to represent  
 "a stable and honest administration of  
 affairs."

Mr. Bynum thinks that Cleveland, and  
 he alone of all Democrats, can be elected  
 President, because he alone of all Dem-  
 ocrats can draw away from the Repub-  
 lican party, where it naturally belongs,  
 the support of the conservative business  
 classes. But Mr. Cleveland is a Demo-  
 crat and represents his party. If the  
 conservative business interests of the  
 country have, as Mr. Bynum says, al-  
 ways supported the Republican party,  
 because it represents honest and stable  
 government, why should they support  
 Mr. Cleveland or any other repre-  
 sentative of a party which they distrust?  
 They will not do it. They will continue  
 to support the party which represents  
 stable and honest government, no mat-  
 ter whom the opposite party may nomi-  
 nate.

DEMOCRATIC DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the Democratic party  
 never appeared to better advantage  
 than in the management of yesterday's  
 convention and the proceedings prelimi-  
 nary to it. The Gray-Cleveland con-  
 test had caused a great deal of feeling,  
 and the factions were about ready to  
 come to blows. The unusually large  
 attendance at the convention was main-  
 ly due to the excitement growing out of  
 this contest. Democrats came up from  
 all parts of the State expecting to see a  
 big fight in the convention, and many  
 of the delegates expected to take part  
 in it. There were several contesting  
 delegations, and the contestants were  
 breathing out dire threats of what they  
 would do if they were not recognized.  
 But these and all other matters in con-  
 troversy were settled by the party  
 bosses on the day and night before the  
 convention, and all the convention had  
 to do was to shut its eyes and approve  
 what had been done. The wildest horse  
 that ever was subdued could not become  
 more docile under the controlling influ-  
 ence of a professional horse-tamer than  
 this convention of free-trading and fire-  
 breathing Democrats did under the  
 hypnotic spell of the party bosses.  
 When the party whip was cracked  
 the convention recognized the sound  
 and what it meant at once. To hear was  
 to obey. There were scores of delegates  
 on the floor, Cleveland men and Gray  
 men, who, when they entered the hall,  
 were determined not to submit to the  
 compromise resolution agreed on by the  
 bosses, yet when it was read there was  
 round after round of applause from

both factions, and it was adopted with-  
 out a dissenting voice. The dirty  
 clothes had all been washed the night  
 before. The dead had been put out of  
 sight and the wounded sent to hospital.  
 Nothing remained but for the conven-  
 tion to approve what had been done  
 without asking any questions or raising  
 any doubts, and this it did with such  
 meekness as to suggest that it would  
 fain have kissed the hand that cracked  
 the party whip.

This is the kind of discipline that  
 makes the Democratic party a compact  
 mass of straight voters. There is no  
 such discipline in the Republican party,  
 and could not be, for the simple reason  
 that Republicans are not built that way.  
 The cracking of the party whip in the  
 hands of bosses, which, in the Demo-  
 cratic party, is a signal for submission,  
 is, in the Republican party, a signal for  
 rebellion. Democratic party discipline  
 is only practicable in the Democratic  
 party.

A SAMPLE MEASURE.

During the Friday evening session of  
 the House one of the bills to remove the  
 charge of desertion came up for consid-  
 eration. The report showed that the  
 applicant enlisted in August, 1863, in a  
 New York regiment; that in June, 1863,  
 he got a furlough of ten days to visit  
 his sick wife; that, on his expiration, he  
 applied for an extension, but was in-  
 formed by the surgeon of his regiment  
 that he had better return to his com-  
 mand as soon as possible; that this ad-  
 vice so frightened him that he went to  
 Michigan and then to Canada, and that  
 in September, 1864, he came back and  
 enlisted in a New York cavalry regi-  
 ment under an assumed name, and was  
 discharged in June, 1865. The record  
 further shows that while he was en-  
 rolled with this cavalry regiment he  
 was on detached service until hostilities  
 were over. That is, this applicant for  
 an honorable discharge and a pension  
 appropriation deserted from his regi-  
 ment in the Army of the Potomac before  
 the battle of Gettysburg and remained  
 in Canada during the bloody campaigns  
 which ended before Sept. 30, 1864, when,  
 under an assumed name, he enlisted, for  
 a big bounty, in a cavalry regiment.

The bill was discussed at length, dur-  
 ing which the man was stigmatized as a  
 "bounty-jumper," and, after being  
 amended so that no pay, emolument or  
 pension shall become due by virtue of  
 it, was laid aside in committee of the  
 whole, "with the favorable recommenda-  
 tion disagreed to," and the bill was  
 tabled by the House. This may end it so  
 far as this bill, which has no merit, is  
 concerned, or it may not. There are  
 fourteen hundred bills similar to this in  
 the hands of the House military com-  
 mittee. As this bill was reported from  
 that committee, with the recommenda-  
 tion that it be passed, it is not improb-  
 able that some of them may get through.  
 Nevertheless, if such bills contain the  
 proviso that no pension shall become  
 due by virtue of it, this class of claim-  
 ants will have no further interest in  
 them.

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

The Georgia campaign committee,  
 headed by ex-Senator Brown and Sen-  
 ator Colquitt, has issued an address to  
 the Democrats of that State calling at-  
 tention to the superlative merits of  
 David B. Hill. After telling what a  
 truly great man he is, it is casually re-  
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 then continues:

We believe that judgment and policy  
 alike demand that the standard-bearer  
 chosen should be David B. Hill. It is of the  
 utmost importance to Democracy and to  
 the cause of good government that it  
 should carry New York in the next  
 election. Without New York, we cannot  
 assure Republican success. In the next  
 Electoral College there will be 44  
 votes from New York, and without these  
 votes, not including the votes from Iowa  
 and six from Michigan, come from States  
 certainly Republican. Concede to the Dem-  
 ocrats the votes of the South, Indiana, Con-  
 necticut, Iowa and New Jersey, and six  
 votes from Michigan, and the Democratic  
 candidate, without New York, would have  
 only 209 votes, or fourteen less than the  
 number necessary to elect. If the Demo-  
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 assured. Without it failure is certain.

This seems to be a tolerably forcible  
 argument, but the Clevelandites hear  
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Two men fought in the courts of Kan-  
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"In the interests of peace and har-  
 mony" Isaac Pusey Gray was given  
 three of the four delegates at large. In  
 the face of this the Cleveland end of  
 the party cannot well lay its hand on its  
 heart and declare that the delegation is  
 loyal and devoted.

THE Democratic platform declares  
 that "the autonomy of the States should  
 be jealously guarded." The average  
 Democrat is awfully jealous of "the  
 autonomy of the States," but it would  
 puzzle 90 per cent. of them to tell what  
 it means.

A GENTLEMAN in Texas, who has been  
 convicted of murdering his mother, is to  
 be put on trial for killing his aunt. The  
 New York plan, of subjecting the condemned  
 to two to five executions, would seem to  
 fit his case exactly.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

A Democratic thimble in this city (Shelbyville)  
 has asserted that the price of tinplate, used in  
 the manufacture of domestic tinware, has ad-  
 vanced nearly \$3 per box since the passage of  
 the McKinley law, let us see.

It is not. The best test is the figures re-  
 ceived at the custom-house on the British  
 invoices. In March, 1892, a firm in Cincin-  
 nati imported 216,000 pounds of ordinary  
 tinplate, the price of which was 2.37 cents a  
 pound, or \$2.36 per box of 108 pounds.  
 In March, 1891, three months before  
 the McKinley law went into operation, the  
 same firm imported about the same quan-  
 tity, paying, in London, 3.67 cents a  
 pound, or \$3.66 per box of 108 pounds.  
 The present duty is 2.2 cents a  
 pound, which, on a box of 108 pounds, is  
 \$2.37, which, added to the London price  
 of \$2.36 per box, makes \$4.73. The duty  
 before the McKinley law was 1 cent a  
 pound, which would be \$1.08 on a box.  
 Add \$1.08 to the duty of \$3.66, the London  
 price before the McKinley law was in force,  
 and the cost of a box of the same kind of  
 tinplate at that time was \$4.74, or 10¢ less  
 than that at which it is sold now.

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## IS THE DUTY OF THE STATES

Federal Authorities Cannot Prevent

Lynchings Under the Present Laws.

The President Tells Colored Men He Will As-  
 sist in Working Up Sentiment Against This  
 Increasing Class of Crimes in the South.

NOT IN HIS POWER.

The President Tells Colored Men He Cannot  
 Prevent Lynching in the South.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The New York  
 delegation of colored men sent to Wash-  
 ington to memorialize the President in re-  
 gard to the outrages perpetrated upon the  
 negroes of the South arrived here this  
 morning, at 8 o'clock, and were entertained  
 at breakfast by Hon. Frederick Douglass  
 and Mr. William E. Matthews. The dele-  
 gation was introduced to President Har-  
 risson at 10 o'clock by the Hon. J. R. Lynch,  
 Fourth Auditor of the Treasury. Dr. Wm.  
 B. Derrick, of New York city, stated the  
 purpose of the delegation to the President  
 and presented the resolutions which were  
 adopted at a recent mass-meeting at Cooper  
 Union.

In reply President Harrison explained to  
 the gentlemen just how far he could exer-  
 cise his authority under the Constitution.  
 He explained the difference between State  
 and Federal authority in regard to  
 crimes committed in any particular State.  
 He said that he was on an occasion asked  
 to take action in the case of a man who  
 was taken as an example. The Federal govern-  
 ment, he said, clearly had the right to pro-  
 vide for the protection of the Italian  
 subjects as that was a matter of Federal  
 rights, but it has not been done; no legisla-  
 tion has been enacted; and neither the  
 Federal courts nor the President could in-  
 terfere, even in that case. Mr. Harrison  
 advised the delegation to collect in detail  
 the facts concerning the lynchings in the  
 South for a year and present them to him  
 and to the public press, and said that upon  
 the facts that were ascertained and upon  
 the confidence in the good sense of the  
 country, he explained clearly how any  
 attempted interference with State author-  
 ity would be more harmful than good.  
 The delegation was very much pleased  
 with the President's speech and attitude.